DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year .... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.. Postage to foreign countries added THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## No Time Now.

The Congress now in session is the Congress which was elected when Mr. BRYAN was defeated for the second time, and it has a little more than five weeks still to sit. Yet the programme of the Administration that has succeeded that of WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY is to drive through Congress before adjournment a bill about business which business men oppose as they opposed Bryanism.

As a matter of fact, the question of business as it is now organized, the trust question, has never been the subject of really serious debate in Congress, and the far-reaching proposition of Attorney-General Knox's, on which all schemes for Federal control of corporations are now based, has never been debated at Consequently the threat that the President will call an extra session unless some such anti-trust bill is put through Congress, virtually without discussion, is all the more remarkable.

An understanding has gone abroad that President ROOSEVELT demands such a bill as a necessity, not only of his own political standing, but of the welfare of the Republican party. If that be so partisanship is about to enjoy the most extravagant exertion of official power in its favor that it has ever seen.

Another rumor is that the great financial interests have concluded not to oppose an anti-trust bill which is not too drastic and inquisitorial. If the great financial interests are happy, so much the better. But their contentment cannot touch the fact that the Administration policy concerning corporations involves a radical revolution in the American system of politics, State and national. Surely the most elaborate and calm discussion is in order.

The measure in prospect is being prepared by a House committee whose chairman has been whipped into accepting it after pronouncing it unconstitutional; next it is to be rushed through the House, if need be, by the power reposed in the Committee on Rules, after debate more perfunctory and hollow than | marine." would be given to it by a college society, and then it is to be carried on the same lines through the Senate. Congress, assembled in the Capitol in Washington, is asked to bust the great commercial aggregations known as trusts as cowboys bust broncos on the plains of Wyoming.

The country should not be committed under these circumstances to any novel plan affecting either politics or business The plain truth is that the Fifty-seventh Congress has not now time to take up the question of trust regulation.

The hundredth anniversary of the birthday of RALPH WALDO EMERSON will be celebrated next May; celebrated with the more enthusiasm by New England because all her great gods are dead and she has to console herself with reminiscences as she sits in her rocking chair in the twilight. We are pained to see that a New Yorker of Brooklyn, the Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK, makes an unconsciously cruel proposal in our esteemed old contemporary, the Christian Register, so long the organ of that accomplished Unitarianism which had so great a part in the literary glories of New England.

Mr. CHADWICK would make the Emersonian commemoration memorable by inducing the Emersonians, genuine or spurious, to " read EMERSON through, right straight through," in the course of the year. " I stump all who love EMERson to do it," cries Mr. CHADWICK with a homely heartiness which almost disarms us. But prod him we must, for he dares to attack a vast modern institution, the clearing house of thought, the exchange, elevator and warehouse of literature, the " class " and " club. He dares to assert that Emerson classes, Browning clubs, Shakespeare classes, Dante clubs, Markham reading circles and so on, while doing good to those whom they benefit, " are miserable substitutes for the writers criticised in their native simplicity and strength."

We call around us the innumerable happy millions, especially of women and young persons," who fleet the time carelessly by hearing or reading papers upon all ancient and most modern authors. Why, the meanest little hamlet has a club that is capable of discussing "Women in Greek Tragedy," "The Madness of Tasso," "The Real Veltro of DANTE," " MOLIÈRE Compared with G. BERNARD SHAW," "MILTON, SHELLEY, KEATS and Madison Cawein," " The Sonnet from Its Origin to the Aguinaldian Sequences of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRI-SON," " From MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH ROBERT GRANT: a Century of Puritan Literature," " ARIOSTO, CERVANTES and ARLO BATES," " HESIOD, THEOCRITUS, BION. MOSCHUS, WILLIAM BARNES, BLOODGOOD CUTTER and SAMBO BOWLES: an Attempt to Trace the Course of Pastoral Song Through the Centuries;" " PLATO and BRONSON ALCOTT," " RALPH WALDO EMERSON and RALPH WALDO TRINE: a Study in New Thought:" Symbolism in MAETERLINCK and HAW-THORNE," "-IBSEN, TOLSTOI and FRANK SANBORN:" and so forth without end. Nobody has time to read anything but papers. Much is done, as Mr. CHAD-WICK admits, and the consumption of tea, little cakes, chicken salads and chocolates must have a stimulating influen e upon trade.

We can't understand why Mr. CHAD-WICK should want and ask people to read EMERSON. It is much nicer and easier and saves time to read about EMERSON. Its province is to be " to foster, promote

We know personally or by reputation more than one eminent " critic," who will write pretty things about Mr. EMERSON next spring and get fat checks in consideration of the same; and yet those critics don't have to read EMERSON in order to write about him any more than they have to know or do know Italian, Greek or Latin to write about DANTE, HOMER and LUCRETIUS.

For our own part, we read nothing but Indiana books. Only a small segment of the infinite circle of literature, but it contents us; and we read them not because we have to but because we love to. We are modest and don't strive for impossibilities. Non omnes possumus omnia: only Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK can read and write everything. Let him. We don't envy the encyclopædia.

As to EMERSON and all other non-Indianian authors, by not reading them you keep your mind impartial. By joining an Emerson Club or Reading Circle, you can get all the information necessary. Mr. CHADWICK has no adequate notion of the literary information which percolates "club circles " in Higganum, Conn., for example, or Hohokus, N. J., or Sleepy Eye, Minn. In the unimproved infancy of the world, when books were few and valuable, the art of reading was treasured because it was rare. What is the object of reading now? What is the use of reading when you can get somebody to read a paper, criticism, summary or "appreciation" to you? Reading is "played out." The number of books published doesn't indicate that this is a reading age. This is a generation of skippers and of readers by proxy; a wise generation. Besides, ponder the saying of a distinguished Hoosier, one of our own flock: "Read EMERSON? Not a bit of it. I'm afraid of spoiling my

The Department of Commerce and Labor.

In each of his two annual messages President ROOSEVELT recommended the creation of a new executive department and the addition, thereby, to the Cabinet of another member and counsellor. Public rumor has credited the President with the intention to appoint to the new Cabinet office his private secretary and Mr. McKinley's, a person of real if modest merit, Mr. GEORGE BRUCE COR-TELYOU.

It will be noted that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S two recommendations are in one sense progressive. In 1901 he designated the proposed Cabinet officer as " Secretary of Commerce and Industries," and defined his province as " commerce in the broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations, and our merchant In 1902 the President went further. "The creation of such a department," he said, " would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the corporations doing an interstate business; and, with this end in view, Congress should endow the department with large powers, which tieth-century sociologists. could be increased as experience might show the need.'

In accordance with the general recommendation for the establishment of a bill has passed both the Senate and the such circumstances, and with such radi cal differences of purpose, as to constitute in effect two independent bills, each requiring at the other end of the Capitol the ordinary function of the conference

committee to arrange. The Senate bill passed that body at the last session. The House a few days ago passed a measure amended so extensively as to be in fact a substitute the greatest importance. The House

bill is now with the Senate. In both the original Senate bill and the House substitute there are gathered Department of Commerce and Labor, a number of the existing bureaus, offices and commissions now attached to other tain new bureaus. To show at a glance the difference of grouping, we print the respective schedules here subjoined:

From the Treas	ury Department.
Light-House Board and service.	Light-House establish- ment.
Life Saving service.	
Marine Hospital service. Steamboat Inspection	
u. S. Shipping Commis-	
stoners.	
Bureau of Navigation.	
-	National Bureau of Stan dards.
	Coast and Geodetic Sur vey.
m	Duneau of Implementary

From the Interfor Department. Census Office. From the State Department. Bureau of Foreign Com- Bureau of Foreign Com merce merce. From the Unattached Commissions

Bureau of Statistics. Bureau o Statis les

Department of Labor. Department of Labor. Fish and Fishery Com- Fish and Fishery Com New Bureaus Created by the Bills.

Bureau of Manufacture : Bureau of Manufactures Bureau of Corporations

In addition, both bills agree in assigning to the Department of Commerce and Labor the administrative functions the care of the fur-seal, salmon and other Alaskan fisheries.

Superficially the two measures look very much alike. The wording of the Senate bill is preserved as far as possible in the House substitute. There are some minor differences, such, for example, as in the amount of salary to be paid to the Assistant Secretary and to the Chiefs of the newly created bureaus. In a general way, the legislative process is one merely of transfer and regrouping, of policy and system in the development the activities of the various establishments being prescribed already by ex-

isting statutes. The provision is the same in both bills for the new Bureau of Manufactures.

and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, by gathering, compiling, publishing and supplying all available and useful information concerning such industries and such markets, and by such other methods and means as may be prescribed by the Secretary or provided by law." There is no innovation here; no revolution in the mild paternalism already exercised by

the Federal Government in this regard. We now come to the two important particulars in which the House substitute departs from the Senate's bill. It will be observed that the Bureau of Corporations proposed by the substitute is lacking in the original measure. There is nothing there corresponding to Section 6 of the House substitute, which is as follows:

"There shall be in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be called the Bureau of Corporations, and the Chief of said bureau shall be appointed by the President and shall receive salary of \$4,000 per annum. There shall also be in sild bureau such clerks and assistants as may from time to time be authorized by law. It shall be the province and duty of said bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to gather, compile, publish and supply useful in formation concerning such corporations doing business within the limits of the United States as shall engage in interstate commerce or in com merce between the United States and any foreign country, and to attend to such other duties as may be hereafter provided by law."

The apparent similarity between this section and that which creates the Bureau of Manufactures vanishes on close inspection, and the essential difference appears. The former establishment is designed to foster and promote manufactures by affording to the manufacturers information useful to their business, principally from abroad. There is nothing in Section 6 about fostering and promoting the American corporations with which the Bureau of Corporations is to occupy itself. The " useful information " in this case is information about them and their business, to be published not for their benefit, but for the supposed benefit of others. The bureau is an agency of what is called publicity, to any extent to which supplementary legislation may go.

The second capital feature of the House substitute, lacking in the Senate's bill, is contained in Section 12. After authorizing the President to transfer to the new Department of Commerce and Labor, at his discretion and without further legislation, " any other branch of the public service engaged in statistical or scientific work," such, we suppose, for example, as any of the bug or other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, or the Board of Geographic Names, the section goes on to say:

" Or the Interstate Commerce Commission In other words, the Department of Commerce and Labor bill, as it now stands between the two houses of Congress awaiting agreement as to its ultimate form, is a measure very important in its possibilities. Its further progress may well receive the attention, from this time on, of the various schools of twen-

Australian Troubles.

The total number of inhabitants in the Commonwealth of Australia was on House of Representatives; but under Adding New Zealand, the population of on this side of the Atlantic. 4.555.662, in which the excess of males over females was 223,026. Owing to the limited rainfall in Australia a large proconcession and concurrence quite beyond | portion of its vast area is uninhabitable, and the prevalence of the squatter system by which a few large sheep farmers have appropriated great tracts of pasture lands causes the bulk of the population to congregate along the coast line and in the cities. The principal cities containing several new provisions of contain over 30 per cent. of the total population. In New Zealand the land policy of the Seddon Government has helped to disperse the population over the soil, which is better cultivated than together, to constitute the proposed that of Australia, where the land is chiefly devoted to grazing.

One of the most noticeable features of the population statistics of Australia is departments. Both bills also create cer- the steadily declining birth rate. The average increase of population by births during the period from 1861-65 was 25.17 per 1,000. It fell by regular decrease to 15.11 per 1,000 in the period from 1896 to 1900. The white natives and settlers in the Australian colonies, too, are beginning to emigrate to the Argentine Republic or South Africa. For the year ending June 30, 1902, the total value of the imports was \$390,645,000, and of the exports \$248,430,000. The public debt charges on the same date were \$41,-416,965 or close on \$1,500,000,000 of debt. In 1861 the indebtedness per head of the population was only \$47; on June 30, 1902, indebtedness of all kinds had accumulated to the extent of \$491 per head. Onefourth of the public debt is estimated to have been spent in works of an entirely unremunerative character.

To add to the difficulties under which the Commonwealth of Australia has come into existence, a drought of unparalleled severity has affected the country for over two years, causing a loss of tens of millions of sheep and innumerable cattle and horses; and in the last season the greater part of the wheat crop. At the same time the Government is embarrassed by the impossibility of raising loans in the London market, and by increasing numbers of unemployed in the large cities. Much of the trouble is due now performed by the Treasury in regard | to the neglect of provincial Governments to the Chinese Exclusion law and to to inaugurate works on a large scale for water storage and irrigation by means of wells. The development of sheep grazing took place along the river courses, many of which in the present drought have entirely dried up, causing the total loss of the herds depending on them. There has been no systematic effort to promote afforestation in order

to modify the climate. It is possible that the experience of the past two years may bring about a change of Australia, and lead Australians to give more attention than heretofore to the affairs of their own country. It is apparent from the present condition of Australia that what the country needs is population, together with a radical

change in its internal policy and economy in administration. The decline of the birth rate is very significant, and indicates the necessity for a reversal of present policy if white Australia is not to be swamped by the swarming millions of southern and eastern Asia.

The Militia Bill.

After existing on the statute books for 110 years, during most of which time they were obsolete, the Militia laws of the United States are now apparently to be modernized. The Dick bill to promote the efficiency of the militia passed the House of Representatives in June last, and with certain amendments has just passed the Senate; it is again before the House, for that body to consider the

The bill, in spite of the fact that it modernizes the existing law, makes comparatively few changes of importance in it. It does away with the old requirements that an officer should have a spontoon " and a " hanger," and that an enlisted man should have a musket with a bore capable of carrying a ball weighing one-sixteenth of a pound; and it adds certain provisions covering modern conditions. But it does not increase the President's absolute power over the militia. The bill provides that every able-

bodied male citizen and alien who has

en, between the ages of 18 and 45, shall

declared his intention to become a citi-

belong to the organized militia, by whatever name it is known in the different States, or to the reserve militia, but excepts certain officials and persons in various specified occupations, and members of religious bodies whose creed for bids them to participate in war. The organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in each State are to be made to conform to those of the army within five years, under penalty of losing the annual appropriation made by the United States. The President may call the militia into the service of the United States in case of invasion or rebellion for a period of not more than nine months; when he does so, the militia is to be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the army, except that

vice will be army pay. An Adjutant-General in each State, appointed presumably by the State authorities, is to report annually to the Secretary of War: and the latter is authorized to provide for the participation of the militia of any State, at the request of the Governor, in the man suvres of the army.

courts-martial of its members must be

composed wholly of militia officers. The

pay of the militia on active Federal ser-

While the bill does not recognize and allow for the different conditions obtaining in the army and the State militias, and is not all that the best-informed militia officers could wish, it is a vast improvement over the existing and nonenforced laws, and should be passed. Changes found to be necessary can be made within the five years allowed to the militia to conform to the army regulations regarding organization, discipline and equipment.

The Automobile Show.

The Automobile Show, now at its height, has already proved a revelation this additional executive department, March 31, 1901, only 3,782,943; equal to to the people of this country of the dean average of 1.27 to the square mile. velopments in motor vehicle construction

came to There appears to be virtually no limit to the use of the motor for moving not only vehicles, but also the machinery employed in a multitude of other contrivances. It is driving ploughs, reapers, ambulances, gun carriages, fire engines, patrol wagons and trucks able to carry

Considering the fact that the show now on, which occupies every available part of the Garden, is five times as large as the one of 1900, and four times as large as the show held in November of 1901, it is not surprising that some uneasiness is felt by manufacturers as to how they are to exhibit their product next year. If the show of 1903 turns out to be as profitable to the exhibitors individually as it now seems likely to be, every one of them, as well as those who may join their ranks within the next twelve months, will want to be represented at the show

Believing that the Porto Rico regiment has served its purpose, the Secretary of War has asked Congress for authority to disband it and to enlist Porto Ricans directly into the army. The regiment has made an excellent record, and the fine appearance of its infantry battalion at the second inauguration of President McKIN-LEY is still remembered. If it were deemed advisable to have racial organizations permanently in the military service of the United States, the Porto Rico battalions would be retained on the strength of their good reputation. It is a proof of the soldierly qualities of the members of the regiment that Secretary Root desires to enlist them in the Regular army. An obstacle to doing so, however, appears in the law restricting enlistments in the army to citizens. The legal position of the Porto Ricans is not yet fixed, so that it would require special permission from Congress o enlist them. This might well be given, however, and an outlet afforded for the military instincts of the islanders.

If we are not mistaken, the attack recently made on the Boston city government by President LINCOLN of the Chamber of Commerce there cannot be of very serious effect. Isn't Mr. Lincoln the man who, when a mob of rioters were assaulting the employees of the Brine Company and destroying its property, expressed some doubt as to whether the city should continue to protect the company and its men?

There was no election of a Senator in Delaware yesterday, but there was a noticeable deliverance by the distinguished Republican to whom, rumor says, ADDICES has been holding out the bait of a Senatorship in return for help to elect ADDICES himself The Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS is the man referred to, and we quote his words:

"There are not six men among the R glilars who can be brought to vote for Mr. Addicas under any conditions that could possibly arise. As for my assenting to such an arrangement, I could not do it if I would, and I would not do it if I could."

Approxis cannot be a Senator. His prevention of the election of a Republican some years ago and his preventing the Republicans from filling the two vacant seats now, except upon the agreement that he shall fill one, have stamped him as an outlaw, not to be touched by any party

THE FEDERAL UNION AND THE TRUSTS.

Reflections on the New Anti-Trustism Interstate Commerce-What a State Has a Right to Do May Not Be Stopped by the Federal Government-The Rules of Federal Intervention

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Federal Government cannot suppress trusts first suppressing the State. Neither can the industrial area of the State or its instrumentalities of commerce be supervised by national agencies. Civilized jurisprudence assumes that men are moved by a desire for gain and that profits in business are legitimate and commendable. American institutional principles are especially committed to the preservation of the fruits of thrift, frugality and prudence. The right to life, liberty and to earn and retain property precedes all law. There is no legal limit to acquisition. To the extent that one acquires abundance, he strengthens the State. In the choice of business and in its management each person is his own governor up to the line which forbids him to obstruct others in the like exercise and enjoyment of their own individual government and business.

Government has no jurisdiction over the inceptive processes of industry or of individual vigor in the acquisition of property. It is charged with keeping the peace. It cannot draft men into civil employment, fix their wages, or discharge them from their labor; nor can it share in their profits. It can by no process of law control the judgment, discretion and sagacity of the citizen in and about his own affairs. The Government under which we live is a new political formation. It leaves the fountains wealth free to individual enterprise. It differs from all other Governments in its first principles. It is a democracy. It excludes paternalism. It is the wisest and strongest in its conceptions of any Government that has appeared in human history.

No one has been able to suggest improvenents to it. Its sovereignty is divided into two hemispheres, State and Federal. Nine-tenths of the matters which affect the welfare and happiness of the citizen are left within the hemisphere of State sovereignty and are withdrawn absolutely from Federal control. There should be no onger any controversy about the dignity f the State. It is no reflection upon the Federal Government to enforce its exclusion from State affairs and to insist that it keep within the area of its powers. Under our system an act of an individual cannot be at the same time lawful and unlawful. If lawful within the State where done, the Federal Government can impute nothing against it.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that what the State has a right to do, or allow, the Federal Government has no power to oppose doing. A lawful institution of the State cannot be humiliated by Federal supervision. In the division of power between the States and the Federal Government the whole subject of production, its incidents and regulation, are exclusively within State jurisdiction. What may be done in the Territories by Congress before the status of a State is reached is not important in considering the power of the Federal Government to deal with State institutions, or with socalled trust combinations in the State.

The power of the Federal Government ver production and the instrumentalities employed therein is not concurrent with the States: but is submitted entirely to State authority. The State has supervision of production and the distribution of products, and of roadways over which they are distributed. If there be a surplus of State products seeking a market outside of the State producing them, the novement of such products from a point in the State to one outside of the State constitutes interstate commerce. Such commerce, however, is limited to persons or Over the topic of interstate commerce the Federal Government has jurisdiction and t may regulate such commerce. The power to regulate such commerce, however, is power to deal only with the instrumentalities which entered into such commerce and to the elements of such commerce. Production in the State is not an element of such commerce nor one of its instrumentalities. Power to regulate the movement of property from State to State is power to preserve, not to destroy, such property. It is not power to open or shut markets to commerce. It is power to protect and sympathize with transportational ex-

changes. While in transit the values involved are emporarily in the possession of a common carrier. Power to regulate interstate traffic is not power to characterize the goods and merchandise in transit as good or bad. It is not power to set up a quarantine at the border of the State to deodorize trust-made goods. It is not power to deal with the trust question at all or to set on foot an inquiry concerning the origin and character of the goods in transit. The power to regulate commerce among the States is held in trust for the people of the respective States It is power to annul obstructions to commerce. It is power to foster such commerce; being itself power to remove obstructions fixed by the States or created by the States, it cannot be translated into power to justify obstructions on the part of the Federal Government.

The divisions of State and Federal sovereignty cannot legally be incompatible with each other. Neither can one be put under suspicion by the other. Their acts within their separate spheres of power are conclusively presumed to be wise. Every agency of the Federal Government, whether written in the agency itself or not, is limited by the fundamental principles of the system under which we live. The Supreme Court of the United States

has held that our system is composed of an indestructible union of indestructible States; that while it is possible for the States to survive the union, it is not possible for the union to survive the States. This is an adjudication that the States are so built into the structure of the Government that they cannot be torn from their places there in and the Governme t live.

Neither State nor Federal power can i fringe against this conclusion. The indestructibility of the State is a fundamental limitation upon all the powers of the Federal Government. The State cannot be abolished -neither directly nor by degrees. No encroachment of the slightest character can legally be made through Federal agencies upon the reserved power of the States.

The indestructibility of the State, how ever, can only be realized in the indestructibility of the instrumentalities and institions which it creates. The State has power to create corporations, determine the body of stock that may be issued and prescribe the business which they may transact and set up the discipline to which they may be subjected. The Federal Government cannot squeeze water out of their stock or put water in. The Federal Government cannot lay its hand on one of these institutions or its attributes. The power to regulate commerce among the States does not contain hidden processes of so-cialism whose force may be found in unex-

pressed power or incidental construction

of power. It cannot be successfully argued that the Federal Government is better or wiser then State governments, and for that reason es a paternal jurisdiction over the State. The Constitution recognizes no such supercilious jurisdiction. The same people who send representatives to the Federal Government at the same time regulate their own domestic affairs and cannot be legally assumed that, when a delegation to Congress leaves the State, during the absence of such delegation the power or wisdom of the State abates until the delegation return. The attempted supervision of State

action by Federal processes is the output of the Civil War. After the war was over

the States lay in submissive languor at the feet of victorious Federal power. During the period of State despondency Congress, supported by the then Executive, passed three distinct measures at different times whose effect, if sustained, was to merge the States in the Federal Government. These enactments were made in obedience to disturbed and clamorous public sentiment Had these acts not been adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States unconstitutional, the people of to-day would be overwhelmed with the ruin of the Gov ernment established by their fathers. Congress registers the force of every political ornado that sweeps over the country. At this hour, the people are angry with trusts and Congress is engaged in discovering a means of gratifying that anger. The legislation which it proposes consti-

tutes a new invasion of State jurisdiction. Political, like other jurisdiction, is measured by its efficacy. If a tribunal have not power over a given subject matter to the degree that it may reach and enforce the ultimate principles involved in a controversy relating to it, it has no jurisdiction

It is not allowed, by law, to begin what it cannot, by law, finish. The ultimate principle involved in Government control of so-called trusts, is that production and consumption and incidental agencies shall seep such company, as that production and consumption and labor will be amiably related to each other. That is, that the distribution of wealth shall be satisfactory to the parties implicated in its production But the Government cannot limit or stimulate production; it cannot limit or incite consumption; it cannot provide means for either it cannot control or satisfy labor; it cannot punish men for throwing these relations out of harmony; it cannot set up an inquiry whether these elements are approaching irritation, and if so, arrest the causes springing out of distribution over which it has no control.

AN AMPRICAN DEMOCRAT. WARHI ' OTO V. D. C., Jan. 20

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the series of articles on the South which have been appearing in THE SUN. Recently I made an extended tour of the South and I was much struck by the enormous growth of that section during the past five years, and the general air of progress

which pervades it.

I take as an example the State which has been

the last to receive the vivifying touch of in-telligent development—Arkansas.

A few years ago, what might be termed the laboring class—that word was then almost a nisnomer-occupied itself in two ways. First, raising enough cotton to buy the very barest necessities of life; second, with an old-fash-ioned "cap and ball" rifle, perfecting itself in the art of shooting out the left eyes of coons the art of shooting out the left eyes of cooling the tops of the tallest trees. Those of the inhabitants who were on a higher level would discuss in a vague and abstract manner the great natural resources of the State, very much as people discuss the merita of transcendentalism in philosophy. A complete change has been effected, the population is at work and

ism in philosophy. A complete the control been effected.
Now the entire population is at work and materially comfortable. The coon is fast losing his native haunt, because the trees, tall and short, are being worked up into lumber and furniture. There are now three great railroad companies which are pushing new lines through the State, cotton-oil mills and various other inanufacturing enterprises are springing up, almost in a night. Labor is becoming up. almost in a night. Labor is becoming scarce. Ordinary laborers, who a few years ago received from 50 cents to \$1 a day, now receive from \$1 50 to \$2. Every man of ability is at a high premium. Naturally, all this has had a marked effect upon the political temper of the recents.

of the people.

I did not hear a word about trust-busting, an Inspired occupation in the days of Bryan, "now decently buried," as one inhabitant but it, "fifteen feet under ground, face down."

Any kind of United States money is good, if there is enough of it. In other words the days of political fanaticism are over in that State.

State.

It is too busy developing itself by means of plain American hustle.

New York, Jan. 18. George T. Mason.

Experts All Right Again

TO THE BUTTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For several months those of us whose natural bent is pessinistic have been worrying ourselves and others because of the continuous falling off in exports, but the figures for December show that we have urned the corner and are again "on the road to

Our total exports for December, 1902, were \$148. 00.000, giving us the following increases over each December in the years named: 1898. 1900 (banner year)...... November, 1902, is represented chiefly by

The \$23,000,000 increase in December, 1902, over In December, 1872, our total exports 000,000, so December, 1902, with its \$148,000,000 shows an increase of \$121,000,000 for one month, after thirty (less eight) years of Republicanism

In only one month, as the Treasury Bureau of Statistics says—namely, October, 1900—in the en-tire history of our export trade, has the total for cember, 1902, been exceeded, while in no Decen ber have the exports reached so high a figure of Th's turn of affairs is very encouraging. The only drawback is that only a per cent, of these ex-ports were carried to their destination in vessels flying the American flag. This is unfortunate

of the freight money we lose, based on

rates of freight fixed by shipowners of other na-tionalities, and certainly not fixed in the way of nereasing our sales abroad. We also lose the that best of all "trade drummers," the American flag at the masthead of American owned vessels.

In this view is it patriotic or economically wise for our Representatives at Washington to allow the Ship Subsidy bill, passed by the Senate, to die a natural death in the House?

WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 18 Coal Plenty in Grand George.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my daily reading of your excellent paper I find considerable space devoted to the scarcity of coal in New York space devoted to the scarcity of coal in New York and other cities, and the suffering incident thereto. This is a country village of two hundred inhabitants, situated on the Utster and Delaware Railroad, situated on the Wister and Delaware Railroad, situated from the end of the coal strike our coal dealer. In: Samuel Harley, has supplied his customers with all the coal they needed (over 200 tons) at the following pricest Stove, \$7 a tor; chesthut, \$1; pea, \$6.

GRAND GROBGE, N. Y., Jan. 20. Murder and Overcoat Pockets.

To the Entroit of The Sen Sir. I read in The Sun's story of the death of Gonzales that Tillman's defence for killing the ex-editor " will be he thought Gonzales was armed. Gonzales was wearing an overcoat and had his hands in his side pockets. which led Tiliman to believe he was armed and had his hand on a revolver."

Does this mean that any man with his hands in his pockets, or wearing an overcoat, who cor fronts a South Carolina State official is thereby adjudged as being unfit to live?

NEW YORE, Jan. 20.

FRANK A. EGAN.

The Free-Thinking Woman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article,
"A Scheme of Benevolence," has been read by
many, who have requested me to send my name
to The Sun. Asking all who read and are free
and alvanced thinkers to join me in doing good
and soving the truth, IDA TALBUTALBERT.

407 TOMPRUSS AVERUM, Brooklys, N. Y. JULIAN RALPH.

Julian Ralph, who died in this city on

Tuesday, was probably the best reporter that our town ever saw. There is no exaggeration in stating that he possessed in a degree unparalleled by that of any contemporary the power of describing current events for purposes of newspaper publication. There was I cra in him a limpid, nervous, literary style, that flowed from his pen as freely as a mountain brook from its native hillside, sparkling with gay wit and poetic fancy, and abounding in an unconquerable enthus;asm that was as fresh and beautiful as a spring morning. He could not only write a newspaper story but could successfully hunt for the minute details of it; and when he had found them he made of them a glowing picture of light and color, full now of rollicking humor, now of exquisite tenderness, and again, it may be, of beating drums and pealing rumpets. He was most conscientious in the performance of every task he undertook, thereby putting to shame many of the ideals of the newer school of journalism. In the latter part of his life he did much magazine work and wrote several novels. but we believe we express the judgment of all who are familiar with his writings in declaring that his best work was done for newspapers. Most of this work, of course, was done for THE SUN, in whose employ Mr. Ralph passed the greater part of his professional career. He excelled especially in his long stories upon great occasions, such as the funeral of Gen. Grant, the blizzard in March, 1888, the Lizzie Borden trial and the various national political conventions. At those times and at numberless others, Mr. Ralph wrote nearly a full page of THE SUN, such being the facility of his composition and the rapidity of his work that he was enabled to do this with his own hand, almost at a sitting.

But it is not for what he did as a literary man that Mr. Ralph will be remembered by those who knew him. The fame of writers for the press is that of a shadow that passes; and thousands who read the brilliant tales of Mr. Ralph and were enabled to detect the same handiwork from day to day were totally ignorant of the name of the man who wrote them. The comparatively few to whom was granted the delight of Mr. Ralph's friendship will only store in the amber of memory the face ever brimful of smiles, the eyes in which fairies were always playing, the handelasp that spoke so warmly, the depth of tears and laughter in the heart of one of the brightest, the cheeriest, the kindliest of men. He was one who never grew old. The sunlight danced in his steps. Had he lived for a thousand years he would to the last have been young and outpouring. It seems almost mpossible to realize that Death has cut D. F. K. him down.

Bank Pays Damages for Saying "No Funds."

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
in honest mistake made by a bank is no excuse for its failure to pay checks drawn upon it when there is a deposit in the bank to

upon it when there is a deposit in the bank to to meet those checks." Judge Barratt so charged a jury.

Samuel Kurlak, a cloak manufacturer, was a depositor in the Southwestern National Bank, It was testified that, while he had a little more than \$300 in the bank, he drew four checks against it aggregating less than \$100. The checks were returned marked "no funds." It was subsequently discovered that a book, keeper in the bank had mixed Kurlak's account. The bank admitted its mistake.

The jury gave Kurlak's verdict for \$1,000.

From the Guardian.
Chancellor Espin in the Liverpool Co. Court received an application for a faculty for a scheme of decoration for the Chapel of the Bleased Virgin Mary, attached to the achool for the blind. The figures included our Lord as the Light of the World, and looking toward Him, as deriving their inspiration from Him, St. John, St. Hilda, King Alfred, Fra Angelico, Cazton, Galileo, St. Catherine of Siena, Edward Rushton, Sir Philip Sidney, Queet Eleanor, Stephen Langton, Wagner (as Sir Parsifal) Erasmus, Charles Darwin, Florence Nightings a d Bishop Patteson. The Chancellor's judgment a d Bishop Patteson. The Chancelior's judgment

"This application is somewhat peculiar, and perhaps unprecedented. We are sufficiently familiar in this court with memorials of departed persons whose virtues and graces are thought worthy of special record by tablets on church walls or window filled with colored glass. This, however, is a much more ambitious design. It exhibits, by means of the class means our Lord as the Light of the panels in glass mosaic, our Lord as the Light of the World in the centre, and on either hand figures of men and women who have, in one way or anchier added to the progress of mankind in the Christian era, and who are exhibited as looking to our Lord at the author of their inspiration. The general idea the author of their inspiration. The general idea of these discorations, which are to be placed or

of these discorations, which are to be piaced of the walls of the Sacrarium, seems to be plous and in every way laudable.

"The company of about twenty names will, how ever, be thought to be somewhat miscellaneous Among them appears the name of Charles Darwin whose claim to be regarded as specially 'inspired to religion might to some seem very doubtful whose claim to by religion might to some seem very doubtful however, he did beyond question set science of a new field of investigation and research. We have long ago satisfied ourselves that natura science, as represented by Darwin, is not con trariant to revealed religion; and it is a wholes thing to be reminded that 'every good and perfect gift comes from above, from the Father of Lights. Darwin's remains were honored with a funera in Westminster Abbey, and I am not prepared to say his name is out of place among the saints the philanthropists, the legislators and the wor-thies of various kinds whose names are to ador-

Mutiny Veterans at Delht.

the Sacratium of the school for the bitnd."

From the London Times.
When all the others have long been in their places. a small band of men, composed in about equal pro-portions of Europeans, Eurasians, and natives, at well stricken in years and some visibly bowed down under their weight, gray haired and white hearded march up the arena from the ceremonial entrance They would fain make such a show of militar; They would fain make such a snow or mittary alignment and solder-like precision of step as the infirmities of age allow, i.u. in many cases the attempt is beyond their powers. Of the Europeans agme are in plain muft!, some in uniforms long since discarded, and taraished and faded in the cours of years, while several are wearing the uniforms of their civil and military amniousment. The native their civil and military employment. their civil and mining temporare.

Searly belone mainly to the humbler classes, for their long. I owing garments are piain and un adorned, but, more superbly than in shining railment or in lustre of gold and silver, these man an clothed in the glory of as splendid memory, as at the contract of the search and the search of records of our Empire can boast. They are Muliny veterans, about 600 altogether; remnants of thos alender isolated forces of stout-hearted Briton and loyal natives who, forty-five years ago, held India for the Empire on the Ridge of Delhi, in the records of our Empire can boast. residency at Lucknow, and on many another

A Woman's Criticism of the President's English TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not un fortunate that in the brief writing which is more likely to be of historical interest than anything else he has ever written or done, namely, his wire less message to King Edward, the President should "ertend most cordial greetings"? EDITH GARDNER SHRARE

The Jaw of Priscilla.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str. Thank you heartily for your admirable editorial on "The Jat of Priscilla." For years I have been maintaining that women form the s lent sex; that it is me who are the perpetual talkers for they discours on lecture platforms, preach in pulpits, argue it courts, and orate at public dinners, besides eternally ing out words in Congress and State Legisla tures, at clubs and public meetings, and have on ningly maintained that women prattle in order to ningly maintained that women prattle in order to cover up their own endless chatter. All this have I, an avowed advocate of woman's rights, said on the comparatively few occasions on which have been permitted to speak, and now there come forward a man, one of the lordly and dominant sex, who admits all this! I begin to hope that the day of woman's complete enfranchisement may be at hand and that this doughty comrade may beat hand and that this doughty comrade may be give us some pungent and well-stated reasons which men abould not monopolize aimost all the mone that is paid out by the State for work in the civil service, in teaching in our schools and in all departments over which it has any control. Again thank ing, you, most brave champion, for sending forting your hasfts of wit in behalf of the foriorn damsel of the oppressed sex, I am.